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a good classical scholar, who had been able to avail himself of such courses in Greek art and archaeology as many colleges now offer, ought, with the addition of some private study, to obtain an adequate preparation. Certainly those who have been able to get a year or so of study in the schools at Athens and Rome, even as general students of the Classics, should be adequately equipped.

I am aware that some people would say that this is no sort of training for the teaching of any form of art, Greek or other, and that such things should be presented only by artists and to practising students of art. To me this seems a false and ignorant view, which confounds history with practice and forgets that art is after all only one of the forms under which human intellect and emotion find expression. "Can no one", as Professor Gardner has well said (*Oxford at the Cross Roads*, p. 43), "but a playwright lecture on Greek dramas, and do such dramas only concern those who are going on the stage? Greek dramas and Greek temples are parallel embodiments of the Greek spirit, and he who would understand that spirit must understand something of both. It is not with a view to practice that such things are studied, nor merely to produce aesthetic pleasure, though pleasure will follow in its place. The study is historic; and Greek history, whether of politics or colonization or trade or religion or literature or art is all one; and every branch throws back light on the other branches".

It will hardly be claimed, I suppose, that in the great historical heritage which Greece has bequeathed to the western world her art is the least important element, splendid as we may believe her literature and her philosophy to be. Let us then not forget the far-reaching importance of this immortal and life-giving product of her civilization.

Columbia University JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER

REVIEWS

The Roman Forum, its History and its Monuments.
By Ch. Hülsen. Translated from the 2nd German edition by Jesse Benedict Carter. With 5 Plates and 139 Illustrations in the text. Rome: Loescher & Co. (1906). \$1.75 net.

The first edition of Professor Hülsen's *Das Forum Romanum* was published in 1904; a second edition

followed in 1905. Since that time the book has been translated into English, French, and Italian, and it is now altogether the most complete and reliable guide for scholar and tourist alike to the monuments of this famous spot.

The English edition, with which we are at present concerned, has been revised and brought up to date by the author, particularly in the sections relating to the Comitium, the middle space of the Forum, and the archaic necropolis. The illustrations and plates number over 140, about 30 more than in the first publication, and are a distinctive and valuable feature of the work. Plate IV presents a recent view taken from the Capitoline Hill which shows the Forum as it looks at the present day. Two clear plans accompany the work, one of the Forum and adjacent buildings, the other of the monuments lying farther east along the Sacred Way. As in the former editions, the critical scholar will find the ancient sources and modern literature given in an appendix.

The opportunity which a new edition offers to an editor to revise and correct his work has been put to good use, and the slight errors noted in the *American Journal of Philology* (26, pp. 217-221) and elsewhere have been for the most part corrected. On p. 203 we read that "In the north-west corner of the court (of the Atrium Vestae) are three large marble bases which were excavated here in 1883". This is probably an error, and since these bases are of considerable historical importance, inability on the part of an interested visitor to find them may prove disappointing. In the summer of 1905, when the present reviewer was reading the first edition in the Forum, these three bases had been removed from their places: this was in consequence of excavations that had been made in the north-west corner of the Atrium in order to reach a lower level. The inscribed base described on pp. 203-204 stood at that time near the south-west corner of the court. In like manner I had difficulty in finding the inscribed fragment of an architrave mentioned on p. 226. It lay not "opposite on the right", but at some distance farther up on the Sacred Way.

The first fifty-five pages comprise an historical

introduction, with sections on the development and growth of the Forum in antiquity, on its history and the fate of its buildings in the Middle Ages, and on the excavation and exploration of the Forum since the Renaissance. The order of presentation of the monuments is topographical; indeed, the book was written to be used on the spot. Thus after studying one monument the student will find immediately at hand the next one to be described. The description begins with the Basilica Iulia, which is the first building one enters.

In this book Professor Hülsen naturally does not have space to detail the reasons which lead him to the views here expressed. For the evidence the student must turn to the author's formal reports in the *Mittheilungen des K. D. Archäologischen Instituts, Röm. Abtheilung*, for 1903 and 1905. Among the suggestions of Professor Hülsen that are favorably received by archaeologists are the identification of the Schola Xantha (p. 67), the Rostra Vetera (p. 110), the library of the temple of Divus Augustus (pp. 166-167), and the chapel of Liber Pater (p. 226), and his explanation of the so-called Rostri Cesarei (pp. 68-69), of the Niger Lapis and surrounding structures (pp. 103-109), the Comitium (pp. 110-111), Sacellum Cloacinae (pp. 132-133), and the so-called Equus Tremuli (p. 146), as well as others. The identification proposed by some for other structures is rejected, as of the Ianus (p. 134). The Hemicyclium west of the Rostra receives but little attention (p. 76), though it is the point in Forum topography about which the discussion of the savants at present centers. As is well known the Hemicyclium is identified by Professors Richter and Mau as the Rostra removed by Julius Caesar from its original site on the boundary of the Forum and Comitium. Doubtless Professor Hülsen will continue the discussion in a later publication.

One who follows Professor Hülsen's clear exposition of the evidence in his reports mentioned above will see the complete justification of the views published in summary form in this little book, and this confidence in the investigations of the foremost authority on Roman topography gives rise to a deep satisfaction in using the book. Professor Hülsen, moreover, unlike many archaeologists, possesses im-

agination and his evident desire is to make his readers see the Forum as it was in Roman days, surrounded by temples and basilicas and triumphal arches and peopled with life.

The volume, which may be obtained through G. E. Stechert and Co. of New York, is therefore strongly recommended to the classical teacher as an excellent *vade mecum* whether for his peregrinations abroad or for his studies at home. Professor Carter's translation is entirely satisfactory and his "effort to reproduce the ideas of the author" has been eminently successful. WALTER DENNISON

University of Michigan

First Book in Latin. By Alexander James Inglis and Virgil Prettyman. Pp. 301. New York: The Macmillan Co. (1906).

Messrs. Inglis and Prettyman have made a book that is quite evidently a by-product of the classroom. One detects a certain eagerness, a strenuous emphasis here and there, that mark to the initiated the lines of greatest resistance in the youthful mind. A book so constructed has every opportunity to be a practical book; its limitations are the limitations of the authors in their ability to recognize and deal with fundamental problems. It is a pleasure to notice the lucid and direct style of the work before us. The explanations do explain and the exercises really exercise. The changes are rung on inflectional forms, as they should be, and there is plenty of Latin-into-English. There are also simple "conversations". The principles of inflection and syntax are developed (to quote the Preface) "without assuming much knowledge of English grammar on the part of the student". The vocabulary of about six hundred and fifty words is "based on the latest and most systematic analysis of the vocabulary of Caesar". There are no pictures. The typography is all it should be; the book looks easy and attractive because the presswork is well done—an encouragement for the beginner not to be despised. There is a good deal of definite direction to do thus and so, as "write out the comparison of the following adjectives", "write out a synopsis of *possum* in the third person", and the like. In general the teaching of the book is a straightforward telling. There is an ab-